

DERMATOLOGY, VENEREOLOGY & LEPROSY

PAPER – III

DVD/D/16/06/III

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Important instructions:

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

Write short notes on:

- 1 Sample collection and tests available for demonstration of the microorganisms causing:
a) Bacterial vaginosis.
b) Herpes genitalis.
c) Chancre. 3+3+4
- 2 Manifestations of the following in a patient who has a concomitant HIV infection:
a) Secondary syphilis.
b) Anogenital warts.
c) Molluscum contagiosum. 4+3+3
- 3 Significance of the following in a patient who has history of high risk sexual behavior:
a) Lymphadenopathy.
b) Skin rash.
c) Oral lesions. 4+4+2
- 4 How will you manage?
a) Pregnant woman with anogenital warts.
b) Partner of a patient with gonococcal cervicitis.
c) A child who presents immediately after sexual assault. 3+2+5
5. Complications of:
a) Sexually transmitted reactive arthritis.
b) Chlamydia trachomatis cervicitis.
c) Lymphogranuloma venereum. 4+4+2
- 6 Role of the following in a patient with lepromatous leprosy:
a) Radiological evaluation.
b) Counseling.
c) Platelet rich plasma. 4+4+2

P.T.O.

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- 7 Extracutaneous manifestations of leprosy under the following heads: 4+2+4
a) Nerve involvement.
b) Renal involvement.
c) Eye involvement.
- 8 a) Drug resistance in leprosy and its evaluation. (4+2)+4
b) Serological markers in leprosy.
- 9 a) Management of recurrent, steroid dependent type 2 reaction. 5+5
b) Management of lagophthalmus.
- 10 a) Vaccines in leprosy. 3+5+2
b) Epidemiological parameters used for leprosy control.
c) Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in a patient with multibacillary leprosy.
